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THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**Family Powder Gun.**
C. Abel & Co.'s drug store, No. 172 Wylie street.

**Now is the Time to Get Your Chandeliers Rebronzed.**
Send them to the Plating Company, No. 1 Sixth street.

**For Asthma,**
Cigars De Joy. TuThs

**Removal, Removal.**
R. M. Snodgrass's new Drug and Family Medicine store is now corner of Federal and Robinson streets, one block below old stand. See the sign—Allegheny Drug Depot.

**Chandeliers Rebronzed**
And made equal to new in appearance, at No. 1 Sixth street.

**The Great Demand**
For the aromatic furniture polish still continues unabated. Call at Jos. Fleming's, Market street, and purchase one bottle and you will be satisfied as to the merits of the preparation.

**Urns, Tea Pots, Spoons, Forks**
And other table ware replated with silver, at No. 1 Sixth street.

FOR COLDS, Agues and Influenza—Browne's Chlorodyne. TuThs

**Health.**
The poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss, is found in Ayer's medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient. TThs

**A Good Selection**
Of fine tooth and dressing combs. Also, hair nail and tooth brushes, in endless variety, for sale at moderate prices at Joe. Fleming's 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

FOR TEE FACE.—Saunders's Face Powder. Imported and sold by Simon Johnston, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. TuThs

**For Pure Drugs.**
Family medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, brushes, combs, soaps, sponges, unadulterated oils and liquors, Scotch ales, &c., &c., cheaper than any other drug house, at R. M. Snodgrass's, "new location," Federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny.

**Silver and Gold Plating**
In all its branches, at No. 1 Sixth street, near Suspension Bridge.

**W. D. Duffey.**
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

**Watch Cases, Rings, Chains, &c.**
Silver or gold plated, at No. 1 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

**Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.**
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, post Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

The Daily Commercial.
FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

**The Erie M. E. Annual Conference---Failure of the vote on Lay Delegation---Interesting Discussion.**

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh's Commercial.

FRANKLIN, October 1, 1869.

The notable event of the session was the discussion of the question of Lay Delegation, and the vote upon the change of the rule on representation in the General Conference. Speeches were made on the subject by Rev. John Bain—one of the oldest and strongest men in the Conference. He took strong ground in opposition to the measure, and contended that as the church, by a majority of its members voting therefor, had not expressed its desire for the change, and was bound by any action of General or Annual Conference heretofore in force, he, as an honest man, especially against his own convictions of right and duty. He was followed by Rev. Moses Hill on the opposite side, contending that the ministry were in the position of one who had been long and unjustly accused, with the declaration that when she should desire it, the nuptials should be celebrated. Now, there is the air of an attempt to draw back under the plea that it was never expected that the vote would be taken in that with this understanding the pledge was given. Let a majority of the Conference, said Mr. H., act thus toward a young lady, and Conference would hang them higher than Haman. Your reporter considers that this speech afforded a fine illustration of the danger of relying on such a standard as numbers for proof of a position. For it seems that only about two-thirds of the members of the membership of the Church has expressed a desire for the change, while one-third of that one-fourth has expressed a decided unwillingness for the change; and three-fourths of the Church membership have manifested a decided spirit of indifference. It is somewhat doubtful, to an outsider at least, whether a Conference of "Godly" ministers would hang on one of its members for refusing to marry a maiden, who, upon a fair test, was found to be three-fourths indifferent to him, one-third of the remaining fourth afraid of her and only one-sixth of her ardently desirous of the union.

Another speech by Prof. Williams, of Allegheny College, followed on the same side, striving to show that the Conference was by the former action bound to follow the lead of the lay vote, and understanding that on these things considered, it was a very large vote of the Church.

The discussion was closed by a speech from J. Flowers, an old veteran of many campaigns, who had fought the same battle "from the time of the former agitation when the Methodist Protestant Church was formed, to the Wesleyan secession took place. From his speech it would seem that he is not prepared to give up the contest, but is ready to do battle for the church as it is. Impatient of further discussion, the Conference now called for the vote, which was taken by ayes and nays, resulting in one hundred and thirty-six for and sixty-two against lay delegation; thus failing to give the requisite three-fourths by thirteen votes.

The business of the Conference is progressing with great rapidity, and in all probability a final adjournment will be reached on Monday morning.

## THE OIL REGIONS.

**The Latest Strikes—Lucky Pitsburghers.**

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday has the following items or interest from the petroleum region:

An eight barrel well was struck a few days ago on the northern part of Cottage Hill, Oil City. It is owned by Cranmer & Co.

Last week a new sixty barrel well was struck on lease No. 65 of the Rynd farm.

Last Saturday a large well was struck on the Consolidated Petroleum Company's tract, on the continuation of the Cherrytree run oil belt. It is being pumped with a six horse power engine, and is yielding thirty barrels daily. It is expected that with a twelve horse power engine the product can be increased to at least sixty barrels daily. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Marcus & Shirive. This is almost as important a strike as that made by Arnold & Phinney about two weeks ago on the same belt, as by it the producing territory is further extended. These strikes have made this a very busy week in Cherrytree run district, and the best region in which to operate. The demand for leases on the new territory is good, and quite a large number of wells will be commenced there before cold weather sets in.

At Parker's Landing on the Allegheny river, the development is progressing satisfactorily. Within the last week a new well was struck on the Robinson tract, opposite the mouth of Clarion river. This well promises to produce twenty-five barrels daily. It is owned by Hon. Thomas M. Marshall and W. S. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Robinson. Another well was struck within the same time on the Wm. Parker tract. It is owned by Messrs. R. B. Alex & Cooper, and yields twenty-five barrels daily. On Thursday Messrs. Geo. S. Thomas and Sam. G. Morrow struck oil on their new well. It is "showing" finely, and will undoubtedly be a paying institution.

**Free Press in France.**

The press seems free in France when we read such language as that in the following from the pen of Henri Rochefort, who compares the lion-tamer, Lucss, to the Emperor. The article is from the *Rappel*. Rochefort says: For eighteen years we have seen a master of ceremonies in the cage of the animals which he subdued. Not only did they not attempt on him the least fun, they licked his hands and feet, and showed the most abject submission. Sometimes without any particular reason, and merely to prove to the spectator the absolute extent of his authority, he would stir them up with a red-hot iron, and they timidly received the correction. He would make them go through the most humiliating exercises; he would tease and defy them, treat upon them, and use them as a mat on the carpet. This was so long that, seeing how much he was feared by his beasts, he brought himself to fancy that they loved him. At length, full of confidence, he said to his wife, we are now in a splendid position. We are rich, more especially as I have taken care to invest money in England in case of a rainy day. These lions are worth a higher price than Hannah. Your reporter considers that this speech afforded a fine illustration of the danger of relying on such a standard as numbers for proof of a position. For it seems that only about two-thirds of the members of the membership of the Church has expressed a desire for the change, while one-third of that one-fourth has expressed a decided unwillingness for the change; and three-fourths of the Church membership have manifested a decided spirit of indifference. It is somewhat doubtful, to an outsider at least, whether a Conference of "Godly" ministers would hang on one of its members for refusing to marry a maiden, who, upon a fair test, was found to be three-fourths indifferent to him, one-third of the remaining fourth afraid of her and only one-sixth of her ardently desirous of the union.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
For Year (52 Issues)..... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty..... 1 50
One copy sent to the getter up of the Club.
*The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.*
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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1869. NO. 18.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

## FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

## EUROPE.
BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Important News from Spain—The Republican Movement Becoming Dangerous—Meeting of the Cortes—The Government Demand a Bill Suspending the Rights of Individuals Until the Insurrection is Suppressed—King Ferdinand of Portugal Accepts the Crown—Pere Hyacinthe to be Excommunicated—Italy Will Not Oppose the Attendance of Bishops at the Ecumenical Council.**

**Vessels Arrived Out.**
LONDON, October 4.—The steamer Donan, from New York, has arrived out.

**Pere Hyacinthe to be Excommunicated.**
PARIS, October 4.—Pere Hyacinthe is threatened with major excommunication.

**The Emperor**
Attended the races at the Bois de Boulogne yesterday.

**Italy and the Council.**
FLORENCE, October 4.—The Italian Government has decided not to oppose the attendance of Bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

**The Republican Movement in Spain.**
PARIS, October 4.—All reports received here of the progress of the Republican movement in Spain are confirmed. The town of Reuss, nine miles from Tarragona, has declared for liberty. It is said King Ferdinand, of Portugal, has by this time accepted the Spanish crown, but if this combination does not succeed within eight days, Spain will be a republic.

MADRID, October 4.—The insurrection is still maintained by the Republicans, who have cut the telegraph wires leading to the province, and stopped the railway trains from carrying government dispatches. The populace at Begai is excited, and bands have been organised in Heresch and other places. Madrid remains quiet.

**Guarding a Man on His Death-Bed.**
LONDON, October 4.—Some time since a person was admitted to King's College Hospital, having met with a serious accident. He has since been identified as Barrett, who was one of the Fenian prisoners rescued from custody of the police at Manchester. Armed policemen guard the hospital to prevent another rescue. The patient is not likely to survive.

**Meeting of the Cortes.**
MADRID, October 4.—The Cortes opened yesterday. The Government introduced a bill to suspend the rights of individual till the insurrection in the Republican provinces shall be rebellious movements of Republicans will have the immediate effect of suspending the constitutional guarantees, and the investment of the Government with the powers necessary for the suppression of the insurrection. It is probable, if the bill demanded by the Government is passed, that Republican deputies will leave the Cortes, and it is expected that the United States Government has renounced all idea of intervening in the case of Cuba.

**London Money Market.**
LONDON, October 4, Evening.—Consols for money 93¾. American securities—5-20 bonds 82¾; 1862's, 82¾; '67's 83; 10-40's, 76¼. Eries, 24; Illinois 94½.

**Paris Bourse.**
PARIS, Evening, October 4.—Rentes 71 francs 82c. Illinois shares, 94 francs.

**U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.**
FRANKFORT, October 4.—5-20s are quoted at 87¾@87¾.

**Liverpool Marks s.**
LIVERPOOL, Evening, October 4.—Cotton market firm; middling uplands 12⅝@12¾d; Orleans 12⅝@12¾d; sales 10,000 bales.
Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.
Provisions and produce unchanged.

**Petroleum Market Report.**
ANTWERP, Evening, October 4.—Petroleum 56¾ francs.

## GREAT STORM,
Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

**Freshet in Eastern Rivers—Bridges Swept Away—Parts of Philadelphia and Washington Overflowed—Travel on Railroads Interrupted—Bolt Works at Port Chester, N. Y., Destroyed —Breaks in the Erie Canal.**

NEW YORK, October 4.—The rain which commenced to-day last night lasted till this morning, terminating in a heavy gale, which, however, did no serious damage hereabouts. The railroads south, east and north are, however, much damaged by washouts and the storm-gale. The tracks of the Central, Hudson, Harlem and Erie roads are washed away in various places.

The upper Delaware is twenty feet higher than on Friday. The freshet in the Schuylkill carried off several freight cars belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Small, unimportant story of the Schuylkill Navigation stores, swept away large quantities of lumber, merchandise, wagons, &c., besides even mules and horses. Most of the property destroyed belonged to Fort Ann a man named Julius Lessor, of White Hall, a lodes-tering to engage in the road, was drowned with his team. Several bridges on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad are reported washed away. Track has washed out in several places. Several bridges are gone on the Hudsonville and Troy Railroad. Through travel on the Boston and Albany Railroad is stopped, on account of bad washouts and breaks west of Springfield. The fall of water at Springfield reached eight inches. The village of Chatham, on the Harlem road, it is reported that the loss will amount to $100,000. There have been heavy rains through out the Hudson River road since early this morning. Near Castleton two hundred feet of the road bed and both tracks are gone. The bridge at Stuyvesant light house is also damaged, and a culvert near Livingston Station is partially destroyed.

In the town of Rhinebeck four out of five bridges are washed away. All approaches to Rhinebeck are cut off. The Harlem Railroad is washed away in several places, the main difficulty being between Chatham and Dover Plains, Passenger trains which left Albany at 8:30 this morning, left Poughkeepsie to-night at seven o'clock for New York.

Hudson dispatches report that the bridge at Ghent, on the Harlem Railroad, was washed away, together with many others on the line between Ghent and Copake. The Hudson and Boston Railroad could run no trains through to Chatham Four-Corners. About fifty feet of road was washed away near Claverack depot, and other damages are reported to them as well, but will be repaired by to-morrow morning. Construction trains on the Hudson River Railroad, which left Albany about five o'clock this morning to assist in the repairs at Livingston creek, fast reported the damage at Livingston about a mile and a half from the city, by means of the falling of a culvert as the train was passing over it. The locomotive and tender threw over and the tender fell through the culvert. Several laborers were injured.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., October 2—Several dams in the suburbs of the city are gone, and the flats are submerged. Several of the main streets of the city are under water. The Mohawk is now three feet above low water mark. The Erie canal is in a very bad condition. There are two breaks on the Erie Mile level, five miles west of this city. A portion of the aqueduct is also gone on Seven Mile level. It will take two weeks to repair damage.

Trains on the Central Railroad going west are water bound at this city. The track six miles west of this city is under water, and a portion of the culvert is gone. The storm is the severest of the kind ever known in this vicinity.

ALBANY, October 4.—The storm has caused great damage in this city by tearing up pavements, bursting sewers, &c. The city loses, at a low estimate, $50,000 dollars. In many streets water was forced into cellars and basements, doing great damage. Buildings unfinished were flooded and work destroyed. A sewer in 41st street gave way while a horse and wagon, with three persons in the latter, were passing over it. The horse and wagon precipitated ten feet into the sewer. One of the party, a boy named Jones was ill is feared fatally injured. A brick stable erected in Hudson street, by John E. Bells, was so badly damaged that it will have to be demolished. A shed in Madison avenue, near Manning's, was carried away. Two boys were drowned by the capsizing of a canal boat. A great many houses in Philadelphia were flooded, particularly on Twenty-third street. The occupants escaped in boats. The water rose seventeen feet at Norristown. The flood exceeds that of 1850, and the damage is immense. Lehigh river rose fifteen feet, causing great damage. The railroad tracks are submerged.

In Reading the damage to merchants is inconsiderable, the goods in the submerged districts having been removed. The foundations of many buildings were washed, however, and pavements torn up. The damage to the railroads was not serious, and has been repaired.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., October 4.—The rain storm has done large harm at Russell, Bardsall & Ward's iron bolt works at Pemberwick, two miles north of Port Chester, to break, tearing down the machine shops. Persons were badly injured. Loss $100,000.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Much damage was caused by the storm. Canal bridges were washed away, houses damaged, &c., but no loss is known.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Accounts received from all sections show that the storm has been more severe than at first reported, and considerable damage. The telegraph, save the cable, has been much interrupted. Many railroad bridges have been carried away. From White Hall breaks are reported in the canal at various places. Two boats were carried into the basin path was carried away between Mechanicsville and Waterford; fifty feet at Dunham's basin, and for miles south of Stillwater. The dam at Fort Ann a man named Julius Lessor, of White Hall, a lodes-tering to engage in the road, was drowned with his team. Several bridges on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad are reported washed away. From Rondout to Albany the Hudson River road is damaged. Several bridges are gone on the Hudsonville and Troy Railroad. Through travel on the Boston and Albany Railroad is stopped, on account of bad washouts and breaks west of Springfield. The fall of water at Springfield reached eight inches. The village of Chatham, on the Harlem road, it is reported that the loss will amount to $100,000. There have been heavy rains through out the Hudson River road since early this morning. Near Castleton two hundred feet of the road bed and both tracks are gone. The bridge at Stuyvesant light house is also damaged, and a culvert near Livingston Station is partially destroyed.

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PORT CHESTER, N. Y., October 4.—The rain storm has done large harm at Russell, Bardsall & Ward's iron bolt works at Pemberwick, two miles north of Port Chester, to break, tearing down the machine shops. Persons were badly injured. The casualties as far as known are as follows: Andrew Michaels, aged forty-five years, residing in East Port Chester, was crushed to death. He leaves a wife and several children; David Beede, head cut and other wise injured; Samuel T. Riker, jaw broken and other injuries; Edward Greenwood, James H. Burds, Nicholas Fox, John C. Kane, Louis Diehl, Niall Balmer and Owen Dougherty, were also badly injured. A large number of men have been thrown out of employment. Loss about $100,000.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—The rain was unprecedented in violence. Bridges over the canal were washed away. About midnight the whole reserve forced the Seventh precinct was called out to go to the assistance of the families in Furley's court, near Pennsylvania avenue and First street, the river having overflowed into the court, and to secure some of the women and children the officers were obliged to wade in the water up to their necks The inmates between the river were overflowed, but the inmates, mostly colored people, got away with their furniture. Three coffins were washed down the river and lodged near Adams Express office. The storm did considerable damage in Georgetown, owing to the rise of the Potomac. The merchants on Water street had to move out their wares.

BALTIMORE, October 4.—Travel on the Northern Central Railroad has been delayed. The railroad between Annapolis and Annapolis Junction is washed away in many places.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—The covered bridge at Manayunk was carried away about noon, and the wreck striking the tow path bridge, carried that away also. In this city on Twenty-third street, all the houses flooded from Market street to Callowhill, as well as all property between that and the river. In many houses the occupants had to be taken out in boats. The Delaware and Schuylkill rivers rose seventeen feet. The flood exceeds that of 1850. The damage will be immense.

BETHLEHEM, October 4.—The Lehigh river has risen fifteen feet. The damage along the valley is immense. The railroad tracks are submerged, and there are no trains running.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—The water in the Schuylkill river is above all the wharves. Six cars were carried away from the Pennsylvania Railroad track, and ninety-four freight cars have been turned bottom up.

SCRANTON, PA., October 4.—There have been heavy rains for forty-eight hours. No trains have arrived on the Lehigh or Susquehanna Railroad. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has also suspended. There is a great freshet at Manch Chunk, and twenty boats were over the dam. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company rolling mills have suspended work on account of high water.

## THE TURF.

**Fall Meeting Over the Woodlawn Course, Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—The fall meeting over the Woodlawn course commenced to-day, and in every respect was a success. The weather was cloudy part and quite unfavorable. The track was pronounced to be in very fair condition. In the first race Exchange was decidedly the favorite by great odds, Helmbold second, Nannie Douglas third, and Versailles fourth.

Summary.—Gall House stake, three year olds, two miles—Exchange, by Lexington, 1; Helmbold, 2; Nannie Douglas third, and Versailles fourth.

Second race—Green stake, mile heats, three year olds that never started before this season, to the 1st of August; entrance $20, pool seller to add $200; James Shy's Bourbon, 3, distanced; Bufordville, b. f. by Lexington, 1, 1; Mary Richards, ch. f. by Mickey Free, 2, 2 time, 1:52, 1:48½. Richards, filly is the favorite in the pool selling for the two heats by two to one.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 4, 1869.
GEN. FREMONT'S SUIT.

General Fremont's suit against the Kansas Pacific Railroad has been removed to the United States Circuit Court.

NO WESTERN MAILS.
No mails from the West arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL SUITS.
James Brown has begun a suit by *copias* in the United States Court for two millions and a half of dollars difference in seven millions of gold sold for bonds, through Albert Speyers, at 105, on Friday, to Fisk & Gould.

INCREASED FREIGHT TARIFF.
The increased tariff on freight to the West went into effect to-day, as follows: St. Louis, 70c; Chicago, 90c; Cincinnati, 75 cents per cwt., and others in proportion.

## NEWS SUMMARY.
*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Thomas Bowling was arrested at Quincy, Illinois, Saturday, for fraudulently obtaining two thousand dollars from parties in Kansas City, Missouri.

H. Poence, formerly a well known resident of Chicago, mysteriously disappeared from Central City, Colorado, last week, and as he had drawn from the bank there a large sum of ounces of gold, it is thought he has been foully dealt with. A meeting of citizens Saturday night offered a reward for his discovery.

Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, writes that he has appointed a full delegation to the Louisville Commercial Convention. The Governor of Pennsylvania has also appointed a delegation. The following additional railroads will pass tickets at one fare: Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, New Jersey Central, Pennsylvania Central, Little Miami, Philadelphia and Erie, Erie, New York and Philadelphia line, Philadelphia and Erie, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St Louis, the Ohio and Mississippi. Those holding tickets good for the round trip for one-half price. The indications are that fifty twenty thousand strangers will be in Louisville during the session.

The New England Labor Reform League met in Worcester on Sunday. The resolutions adopted oppose all speculation, interest, rent, &c., and insist that an exclusive currency, whether of specie or paper, is only for the advantage of the wealthy. They demand the withdrawal of bank notes, their place to be supplied with Treasury notes, and Secretary Secretary Boutwell with repudiating the obligations of law and justice, and state that he should be impeached and ousted for holding of the Convention on Sunday; charge that the Protestant Episcopal Church is opposed to the true faith and are undeserving the support of Christians; oppose the present political parties and organize the rights of working women, &c. The Convention adjourned to meet in Providence at the call of Mass. Ware.

The large paper stationery of Howell & Co., at Marseilles, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening. Loss about seventy-five thousand dollars; insurance one-seventh.

Judge John D. Caton, of Ottawa, Ill., has declined the Democratic nomination for the Constitutional Convention. Judge Caton declines because he was nominated for no party candidate. He says he would not refuse to serve as a delegate if elected on the platform of the Democratic party during the war, in its efforts to weaken and overthrow our country by decrying our patriotic expenditures, discouraging our enlistments, chuckling over the defeat of our boys in the field, &c. He alluded to the record of George H. Pendleton, comparing it with that of Governor Palmer, who, at the outset, approach to the Wells street bridge into the river, and the driver escaped. The bridge had just been swung to admit the passage of a vessel.

A special through train left Omaha for San Francisco yesterday, and will be run regularly hereafter once a week. A Pullman drawing room and hotel car will compose the train. The distance will be run in three days and a half. The fare from the points named will be $150 in currency.

Admiral Farragut reached Chicago last evening, via the Northwestern Railroad, from California.

George Hodgson, of the well known English banking house of Baring Brothers, is in Chicago, and left for the East last night.

John S. Andrews, who has been operating extensively in the lower grades of wheat in the Chicago Board of Trade, has suddenly disappeared. He is quite a number of notes given for grain were refused by the banks yesterday. He is said to owe several thousand dollars with him belonging to other parties.

In Hartford, Connecticut, the Democrats elect their entire ticket for town officers by 600 to 700 majority.

The Tennessee Legislature met yesterday. D. B. Thomas was elected Speaker of the Senate, and W. A. Howard, Clerk. M. O. Perkins was re-elected Clerk of the House.

Horace White, of Chicago, has declined the appointment as a delegate to the National Capital Convention at St. Louis for private reasons, and Mr. Palmer has appointed Joseph Medill to fill the vacancy.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, *Journal* and *Republican* have all declared against the "regular nominations" of the Republican party by uniting in favor of the Citizens' Reform ticket. Chicago politics, it is expected, will be interrupt, and it is hoped that to defeat the "ring" that now rule the party there would do the latter good. We hope that no one will suspect the pure Republicanism of either of the above named papers, as they are about the strongest expressions of radical opinion in the West. To Josh Billings we are indebted for one sentence of truth, fact and force: "Virtue is its own reward," "right you can't be too Radical, and if wrong, "too Conservative." He has been the fashion in this city for the unlicensed press throughout to stigmatize as boters such papers as did not fully indorse their views, and to charge the latter how incompetent or corrupt his political record may have been, and then Billings jumped in aptly meant to apply his terse advice.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

A WRITER describing Japanese cemeteries, bears testimony to the affection generally shown for the dead, by the erection of memorial stones and planting of flowers. At the cemetery at Hiogo, quite a number of the stones are mere boulders of an oblong shape, standing upright in a stone socket, and sculptured to represent the human figure, or with a simple inscription. More frequently the stones are substantial slabs, decorated with a large number of flowers. In one instance a mammoth turtle supporting the monument proper on its back, the whole being carved out of granite. In all cases these memorials have placed on the ground before them a receptacle for flowers, made from stone or bamboo, and it is due to the Japanese people to say that fidelity to the memory of the dead is a national characteristic. Even where stones are crumbling with age, the human hearts survive to bring fresh flowers as a perpetual offering.

AN intelligent citizen of Savannah, Georgia, over forty years engaged in the cotton trade, estimates this crop at from 3,000,000 bales. This will be worth much more than the crop of 1860, which was the largest ever raised. The crop of 1860 brought 90,000,000. This year's crop at present prices will yield a much larger sum. The South is recovering rapidly; cheap labor is coming from cotton, and the cotton ports of the Southern States are in a much more flourishing condition now than at any time since 1860.

SAYS the New York *Sun*: "Gen. Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff, is traveling in St. Domingo, and, as they say, is dickering for the long coveted bay of Samana for a naval station. Perhaps this is what he is doing; but we fancy that he has been sent to look after the whole Dominican Republic with a view to informing Gen. Grant whether it will be worth while to annex it. For such a duty Babcock is an excellent man, shrewd, sensible, and with his eyes always open."

Admiral Farragut reached Chicago last evening, via the Northwestern Railroad, from California.

George Hodgson, of the well known English banking house of Baring Brothers, is in Chicago, and left for the East last night.

John S. Andrews, who has been operating extensively in the lower grades of wheat in the Chicago Board of Trade, has suddenly disappeared. He is quite a number of notes given for grain were refused by the banks yesterday. He is said to owe several thousand dollars with him belonging to other parties.

In Hartford, Connecticut, the Democrats elect their entire ticket for town officers by 600 to 700 majority.

The Tennessee Legislature met yesterday. D. B. Thomas was elected Speaker of the Senate, and W. A. Howard, Clerk. M. O. Perkins was re-elected Clerk of the House.

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## SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## WASHINGTON.
BACK TAXES ON IRON FACTORS.

**Assessors Ordered to Collect the Taxes—Whisky Dealers Overreach Themselves—The Universal Franchise Society—Orders to Seize the Hornet at Wilmington —No Quorum in the Supreme Court—Damages from the Storm of Sunday.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1869.

**New Way to Make Old Whisky.**
Information has been received by Commissioner Delano, that a firm of wholesale liquor dealers in Louisville, Kentucky, of reputable standing, has recently been detected in altering Government stamps on barrels of distilled spirits. There is no evidence to show intent to defraud the Government by any reduction of revenue from spirits. The alteration consisted in changing the date upon the stamps, to make the spirits appear older than it was, and thus materially increase the demand for it and its market value. The penalty for altering stamps is two hundred dollars for every package upon which a changed stamp is found. In this case ninety-four barrels were discovered with the date changed, on which the penalty is $28,800, and under the law the parties are also liable to indictment, and if found guilty to fine and imprisonment. The Commissioner promptly directed proceedings to be instituted against the offending firm.

**Tax on Iron Manufactures.**
In the case of certain iron factors, who have managed to leave the collection of back taxes for the manufacture of pig iron suspended for some time by arguing that as they passed iron directly from the furnace to the completed form without going through the intermediate process of rolling it was not liable to the tax, Commissioner Delano has finally ordered assessors to collect all such back taxes.

**The Universal Franchise Society.**
The annual meeting of the Universal Franchise Society (Senator Pomeroy, President) held on Saturday night, was very jolly. A long address had been prepared for the occasion by a man, but after a half hours reading unanimous, though unasked, permission to print the balance was granted by the women. While the reading was going on Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Lockwood made a speech combatting the argument that if women voted they must fight. They could fight, she contended, as well as men, and although they had never voted they had fought, and if necessity arose they could and would fight. The annual report was read by Mrs. Spencer, of Iowa, and its reading reduced the audience to men, women and six men. It reviewed the past history of the cause, pictured the deplorable present, and looked for a bright future. During the year twenty-five meetings had been held, besides a grand convention; an appeal has been presented to Congress; several interviews had been held with Committees on the District of Columbia and a number of petitions from various sections had been forwarded to Congress. After several excellent addresses, a resolution to that effect was proposed: "Suffrage vs. Despotism; choose ye this day," which was greeted with a storm of applause from five women and four men, and the meeting adjourned.

**The Hornet at Wilmington.**
The Navy Department has dispatches from Wilmington that the Hornet put into Cape Fear river in distress, and is aground. The vessel will be got off to-day. Orders were immediately forwarded by the Department to seize and detain her.

**Prize Fight in Virginia.**
A large number of persons, among them many roughs from the East, left this afternoon for some point down the river to witness a fight between Barney Aaron, a side bet even Sam Collyer and Charles Dougherty, for $1,000. General Canby is trying to stop the fight, but the rowdies think they will outwit him.

**Assessor Appointed.**
The President to-day appointed Samuel Brown, Jr., Assessor for the Fourth Tennessee District, vice Wyatt.

**The Supreme Court.**
Only four Justices of the Supreme Court were present to-day, and for want of a quorum the docket was not called. Justices Clifford, Nelson, Miller and Field.

**The Storm of Sunday.**
The damage done by the storm of yesterday have been heavy throughout this section. There is no telegraphic communication to-night east of Connecticut river. All trains to and from the city are still delayed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1869.
FAGG'S MANOR.

The adjourned session of the Supreme Court has commenced. There was no quorum present, however, to-day.

## MANSFIELD, O.

**Gen. Gibson's Address at an Enthusiastic Republican Meeting.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**
MANSFIELD, OHIO, October 4, 1869.

The weather was very unfavorable to-night, but a large crowd greeted General Gibson, fully as large as the previous meeting of the campaign of either party.

# The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1869.

THE Erie Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Franklin, Pa., voted on lay delegation on Friday. The vote on the proposed change was one hundred and thirty-six for and sixty-two against, the proposition thus failing, as it lacked thirteen votes of the required three-fourths.

WAS it accident or policy that the last port the Cuban privateer Hornet regularly cleared from was Halifax, in the dominions of Her gracious Majesty, Queen VICTORIA? It was through Her Majesty's revenue officers the Hornet shipped to sea, precisely as a somewhat noted cruiser, the Alabama, did during the late war. True, the armament and crew of the Hornet were taken on board off the coast of Long Island, but still she was not within the jurisdiction of the revenue officials. Uncle Sam, in case the privateer grows troublesome, will be able to adopt the advice of the senior WELLER, and prove a complete *alibi*. It might have complicated the Alabama question had the *Hornet* sailed directly from an American port; but as it is, blundering JOHN BULL will have to shoulder the load of her nautical sins against the Dons.

THE Cubans are answering in a very practical manner some of Mr. SUMNER'S reasons why they should not be recognized as belligerents. Eight thousand fresh men and four vessels afloat certainly is something,—in proportion quite as much as the South could boast of when England and France recognized the Confederacy. The design of the Cubans, it is understood, is to open a harbor with about thirteen feet of water, enough for their purposes, but not enough for the Spanish iron-clads and other war ships; once a port with deeper water may be opened and kept open with the assistance of the *Hornet* and batteries mounted with the heavy guns just sent out. Meanwhile a regular government in the island, and the revolution in full tide of success will quite meet the objections of Mr. SUMNER, and place the revolutionists at least on an equality with the Southern rebels.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, in his letter responsive to the congratulations of Americans resident in London, pushes his liberalism to the verge of Democracy in a manner that will hardly be gratifying to his imperial cousin. Unfortunately in everything the Prince does his sincerity is doubted, and his democratic speeches are viewed with the suspicion that he is looking forward to that disturbed condition of affairs in France that will follow the death of the Emperor. NAPOLEON himself, prior to his election to the Presidency in 1848, was ostensibly a thorough republican, but once in power he established a despotism. Liberal professions are very cheap, and the French are peculiarly susceptible to them. Prince NAPOLEON, in all his talk about constitutional liberty in France, is merely "hedging" in anticipation of the very uncertain future of the Napoleonic dynasty. While EUGENIE is the recognized head of the reactionary and church party, and thus growing in unpopularity every day, the Prince is ingratiating himself with the moderate liberals. One or the other of these influences will control when his father's life is ended, but neither will hardly avail to perpetuate the rule of the NAPOLEONS beyond the present reign.

### SEVEN MONTHS OF GEN. GRANT.

We are glad to have the statements made by Mr. DELANO, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in his speech at Harrisburg, confirmed by such non-partizan authority as DAVID A. WELLS, the Special Commissioner of the Treasury Department; and, setting aside some of his anti-protection vagaries, one of the most thoroughly informed statisticians in the country. The Democrats protested the financial statements of Mr. DELANO, that the debt and the expenses of the Government were steadily decreasing while the revenue was increasing, were framed to suit the exigencies of a political canvas. This cannot be said of Mr. WELLS, for he is the most non-partizan of public men, and his reports have been used more frequently to the prejudice of the Republican party than to promote its success.

As far back as August 19th, Mr. WELLS wrote a letter to the United States Consul at Liverpool, in regard to our financial condition and prospects, for the information of English bankers. In that letter Mr. DELANO Reference was made in a cable dispatch to this letter, but its importance warrants its publication in full:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 19, 1869.
>
> DEAR SIR: In answer to the inquiry in your note of the 6th as to the probable surplus revenue of the United States which can be made applicable during the current fiscal year of the public debt, I will in place of giving you a direct and specific opinion, ask your attention to the following facts, which will enable you to form a judgment for yourself. The receipts of the present fiscal year which ended on the 30th of June last have now yet been fully completed, but enough is at present known to make it certain that the excess of receipts over expenditures will be $100,000,000 or more.
>
> $71,000,000 expenditure, $253,000,000.
>
> As no radical change in the laws imposing taxation or in the business of the country can be immediately anticipated, we may be warranted in believing that the above surplus will at least be continued during the current year, and we therefore estimate it as the basis of our estimate.
>
> To the above amount must be added two specific items of expenditure provided for out of current receipts during the last fiscal year, and which will not enter into the present year, and must, therefore, be reckoned as available for the funding system, viz., $15,000,000 required to complete the payments for extra bounties, and $7,500,000 appropriated (and largely paid) for currency disbursed in payment of the Alaska purchase.
>
> The growth of the country, and its increase from the increase of the country in wealth and population, will, as experience proves, give with the gain from the right system of economy inaugurated by the present administration, and from a more faithful collection of its taxes, will undoubtedly equal, and probably exceed, $100,000,000.
>
> The sum of the several items will be found to be $340,000,000, which aggregate of receipts, and of surplus revenue which is likely to be placed at the disposal of the Treasury during the current fiscal year, and made applicable for the further reduction of the national debt.
>
> If only you also for me to call your attention to the fact that an annual investment of $60,000,000 at six per cent in a sinking fund will extinguish the entire principal of our debt in less than fifteen years; or if the contribution to the sinking fund be limited to $50,000,000 per annum, at six per cent., (and a smaller contribution than this is not in accordance with popular sentiment,) the time will only be extended to twenty-three years; and between these periods you have, in my opinion, the exact time when the present public debt of the United States will be extinguished.
>
> I am, yours, most respectfully,
>
> DAVID A. WELLS,
> United States Special Commissioner of Revenue.

Mr. WELLS goes beyond the figures of Mr. DELANO, it will be observed, in estimating the amount of surplus revenue applicable to the reduction of the national debt. The former placed the sum at one hundred millions of dollars for the current year, while Mr. WELLS estimates it at one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. Testing these estimates by the official monthly statements from the Treasury Department, and the result is gratifying in the highest degree. From the September statement we learn that the decrease of the public debt during that month of excitement and panic on Wall street was $7,467,420. The actual decrease since the first day of March—that is for the past seven months of President GRANT'S administration—has been $56,968,188, or at the rate of $8,138,313 per month, and of $97,659,750 per annum. This decrease is due to a large extent to the greater energy and economy with which the revenues have been collected and disbursed. The surplus of receipts over expenditures steadily increases as these qualities have time to produce their effect. The decrease of the debt during the first three months of General GRANT'S administration was $20,050,947, or at the rate of $6,683,549 per month, while during the last four months it has been $36,917,541, or $9,-229,847 per month, or at the rate of nearly *one hundred and twelve millions of dollars per annum.* These are not figures "doctored" for political purposes, but are based on the official statements of the Treasury Department required by law to be published every month for the public information.

The discrepancy between Mr. WELLS'S estimate of a reduction of one hundred and twenty millions, and the reduction now going on of a somewhat less amount, apparent from the above figures, is explained by the fact that Mr. WELLS'S estimate covers the fiscal year commencing on the first of July, four months after General GRANT was inaugurated, and when his policy of retrenchment and integrity in the collection and disbursement of the revenues was commencing to produce its legitimate effects.

We may, therefore, state on the first of July next, the estimate of Mr. WELLS that the debt has been reduced during the year one hundred and twenty millions of dollars will be found to be under rather than above the actual figures. The rate during the last four months has been one hundred and twelve millions per annum, and this average, we take it, will be increased to the desired standard to make good Mr. WELLS'S expectations, before the close of the fiscal year, nine months hence.

What Mr. WELLS says about the extinguishment of the public debt merits the close attention of every honest citizen, from the contrast it presents to the balloon printing press expansion scheme of Mr. PENDLETON. Assuming that the surplus applicable to the reduction of the debt will reach $100,000,000 per annum, Mr. WELLS tells us that the investment of this sum in a sinking fund will extinguish the entire principal of our debt in less than fifteen years. Suppose, however, that we take simply the surplus revenue of $50,000,000, reducing the taxes fifty millions—the amount saved by the present administration in an honest collection of the revenue, and Mr. WELLS tells us that this annual investment of $50,000,000 at six per cent. in a sinking fund will extinguish the national debt in twenty-three years as the investment of $100,000,000 would extinguish it in less than fifteen years; "and between these periods," Mr. WELLS adds, "you have, in my opinion, the exact time when the present public debt of the United States will be extinguished."

Such possibilities in the removal of burthens on the people,—self imposed to maintain the honor and credit of the country,—do not exist for any other nation in the world. General GRANT in his administration of financial affairs, it seems to us, is just beginning to let the American people see the extent of their own power, and the grandeur and magnitude of the resources of the country.

THERE appears to be no end to publications on the Byron scandal. It is curious to see with what earnestness some writers bring forward incidents in Byron's life to fortify the belief that he was not the wicked wretch to be guilty of the atrocious charge contained in the Stowe publication. Thus Mr. Parton, the American Tupper, thanks his stars that he has additional reason for hating Byron. And so I guess with the whole pack of them. No doubt Byron was something of a monster in various ways, and it is a curious thing to observe how many feel good in believing he was, and how, incidentally, it follows that he *must* have been guilty of the crime which is the staple of Mrs. Stowe's latest literary effort,—but how about Mrs. Leigh? She must of course have been just as bad as Byron, though her name till the day of her death was spotless. Her case is even worse than Byron's. If she was guilty, Byron professed little that was good, but he professed a great deal that was bad, and at the very best it was not all professions with him. Mrs. Leigh, however, was eminent for excellence of character, and so high did she stand that Queen Victoria set aside apartments for her in the royal mansion where she remained for many months chiefly that, Now, if Mrs. Leigh *was* guilty her guilt was, if anything, deeper than that of Byron himself. But the critics of a certain class seem not to have viewed the matter in this light; nor to have considered if Mrs. Leigh is not guilty, where they who have brought forward the shocking charge must themselves stand. We will say here that the latest on this subject is the second note of Lord BYRON, a relative of Lady Byron, wherein he says:

> I feel it to be due both to the readers of the *Daily Commercial* and to myself to make full acquaintance with the history of Lady Byron, and especially the period of her married life and separation. The denial given of the charge at its disposition. Article which is narrative rested on Lady Byron's own written testimony, contained in those papers to which (according to your leading articles of Saturday) I have not access.

GENERAL GRANT'S denial, published yesterday morning, that he had anything to do with the "bulls" and "bears" in their recent encounter, was hardly necessary. The New York *Sun*, in its desperate drive at sensations, attempted to connect the President's brother-in-law, Rev. H. CORBIN, with the affair, and, leaning as it did, of course, that the clique got hold of Treasury secrets through this channel. It is a very small matter what Mr. CORBIN did, or may have made or lost by stock speculation, since it is clear that the President and Secretary Boutwell kept their own counsel, and did nothing whatever to afford any advantage to private parties. If, as the *Sun* says, Mr. CORBIN lost heavily, by bolding on to his gold until it fell from 160 to 132, this fact alone would utterly annihilate that he had accepted facilities for obtaining information as to the policy of the Government. We doubt the *Sun's* statement that Mr. CORBIN was caught up to the tune of several millions, but if he was the general verdict will be far from one of sympathy. We would rather pity Fisk or Morrissey than a clergyman caught in such a trap.

THE new tariff of the Western Union Telegraph Company went into operation October first. The changes in rates effect an average reduction of fifteen per cent. throughout the United States, [illegible] certain points the charges have been lessened to the extent of fifty per cent.; at others forty, thirty, &c.; and at others, they have not been changed, as between each other Office, since the time the charge was already reduced to a minimum, owing to the competition of rival lines, and the large amount of business done. The heaviest reductions have been made upon those long distance between places was far below the telegraphic circuits. The whole United States have been mapped into sections of fifty miles square, and numbered one, two, three, four, &c., and the charge of telegraphing from each point in one section to any point in another section is the same. Extreme points in the two sections would be necessarily about three hundred miles more distant than the nearest points in them; yet no difference in charge exists.

THE Supreme Court of the United States began its first fall session at Washington, under the law of the last Congress, yesterday. The full Court consists of nine judges; but since the death of Justice Wayne (the vacancy still existing) the number has been reduced to eight. There will be two sessions of the Supreme Court annually hereafter—one in the fall and the other in the spring. The oldest member of the Court is Judge NELSON of New York, born in 1792; Judge GRIER comes next in point of age, having been born in Cumberland county in this State in 1794. The law of last December, in regard to retiring judges of the Supreme Court, who have fulfilled the age, provides that any justice, "who having held his commission as such at least ten years, from a series of years, resigns his office and retained Osborne, aged ten years, and employed a nurse as attendant to death. Her blackened remains were subsequently recovered.

The average attendance at the State Fair, Harrisburg, the last three days, was fifteen thousand.

The Altoona *Vindicator* establishment has been purchased by John Hastings, Esq., and leased to James P. Campbell, its former proprietor, who has resumed its publication.

Chestnuts are very plenty this season, and the frosts of the past week are opening them nicely.

A recent statement is to the effect that the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania underline 470 square miles of ground. About $40,000,000 has been absorbed in mining capital, about the same sum in railroads, and $70,000,000 in railroads, both being constructed almost solely as means of transportation for coal. Nearly all this property is in possession of three great corporations; but there are also about two hundred small companies. The annual value of the market amounts to about 16,000,000 tons per annum.

About two weeks ago Mr. Charles Reeder, living in Muney township, Lycoming county, caught a young bear in a trap on the Allegheny mountains. The color of this animal was very peculiar, being dark red. No such animal has ever before been seen or caught in this country.

### That Telegraphic Dodge Again.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The Secretary of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, in his attempt to explain the imposition complained of in my former communication, viz: the delivery of my message from Chicago to Allegheny City twenty-one hours after it was sent and paid for, does not touch the point of public interest, but only undertakes to show that his company received it [illegible] and were not to blame. This may be so, but certainly his company divides the gains and should snare the responsibility, whether it chooses to have the exclusive franchises of the French republic, and everything which by their gallantry [illegible] "liberty, equality and fraternity." That text, as is seen, is formal and leaves no room for misunderstanding or controversy.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A subscription has been started in London for the relief of the families of the men killed in the Avondale coal mine in Pennsylvania. The movement was promptly commenced as soon as the extent of the catastrophe were known, but no statement has yet been made of the results of the appeal. At this season of the year it is not likely that the amount raised will be very large.

The Philadelphia Library Company, have a report from a committee on the subject of the *extraordinary* bequest of Dr. Rush. It is recommended: First, That the Library Company shall accept the bequest, and thereby come the trustees of Dr. Rush's residuary estate, and appy it to the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library, to be located on South Broad street. Second, That the old library shall have secured for it a fire-proof building on its present site, or some other equally convenient and suitable for the purposes of the present valuable collection and future additions thereto.

### PERSONAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* gives the following relative to Mrs. Porter, recently appointed Postmistress of the latter city: Mrs. Lucy Hayne Porter is the daughter of the late James T. Moorhead, once United States Senator from Kentucky. She is now for the second time a widow; is a middle-aged lady of the personal appearance and culture intelligence, and is, withal, highly accomplished. Her home is Bowling Green, Ky., although she has for some time past been stopping with friends, and so lengthy and frequent visits to this city was a guest at the White House. Mrs. Porter's first husband was Major Gore, of the regular army. President Grant was a captain in Major Gore's regiment, and during the Mexican war they were stationed somewhere in the far West, Grant brought his remains home for interment. At the time of the interment of the late war, leaving his wife in Washington, Grant, then Lieut. General, was the guest of Mrs. Gore. The widow subsequently married Lieutenant Porter, of the navy, who in turn died just before the appoint

## The Daily Commercial.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CLOUD OF THE HEART. A novel; by A. S. Roe. New York: Carleton. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is a narrative of love and obstacles, with a racy sprinkling of Western life incidents. There are few writers who excel this author, in purity and simplicity of style, natural interest and truthfulness of narrative. This his last effort is just the sort of book to put into the hands of youth, and in thousands of families it will be read and re-read with profit and ever-increasing delight.

FIVE ACRES TOO MUCH. By Robert B. Roosevelt. New York: Harper Brothers. Pittsburgh: H. Miner, Fifth avenue.

The volume contains the history of the author's experience in farming, gardening, horticulture, agriculture and floriculture, evidencing what can be done and what wonderful results can be produced by a careful and intelligent person cultivating the soil.

THE OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY. By Dr. Smith. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: H. Miner.

The great progress that has been made in biblical studies of late years demanded such a text book as this. Indeed, it is surprising that a subject of such universal interest and importance should have had no manual which could for a moment be compared in fairness, accuracy and scholarlike treatment, with the histories of Greece and Rome in general use in our best schools. Besides giving the history connected in the Old Testament with the necessary explanations, notes, references and citations, this work contains information on a large number of other subjects. Among these may be mentioned an account of each of the books of the Bible, containing much of the matter found in 'Introductions to the Old Testament,' the geography of the Holy Land and other countries, together with the political and ecclesiastical antiquities of the Jews, historical and genealogical tables, &c.

WOMAN AS GOD MADE HER. By Rev. J. D. Fulton. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Pittsburgh: E. S. Davis & Co.

This is a precious volume, ably illustrating the motto of its title page:—

"The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
Together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free."

The aim of the author has been to gather from the words of the great and good such quotations as would strengthen his own argument, and thus to strengthen, cheer, teach and comfort devout womankind. The result is a volume of a very high order, full of vital, eloquent truth.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. Part II. New York: Harper Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

No pains have been spared—no expense of time or study—in order to make this the fullest and most complete history of the civil war which at this time is possible. The publishers have not compiled from other histories, but have depended entirely upon the original materials furnished by documents of every description, military and political, no small proportion of which have never been published, but have been obtained from prominent actors on both sides of the contest.

THE BIBLE HAND-BOOK. By Joseph Angus, D.D. Philadelphia: James S. Claxton. Pittsburgh: J. L. Read.

This volume is intended to be an introduction to the study of Sacred Scripture. In the present edition an effort has been made to have it suitable for all classes of intelligent readers. The attempt to adapt the work to both young and advanced students, renders such a selection a' the outset desirable, and the whole has been written so as to make the portions read, in the first instance, easily intelligible and complete in themselves. On the other hand, any who wish to consult the book on particular subjects—as on the study of the Greek Testament, or on the proof of particular doctrines—can do so by the help of the index.

We have also received from Read & Son a large number of elegantly bound, cheap and interesting stories for children, such as "Work and Seeking," "Little Meg's Children," "Frank Gordon," &c.

DIGEST OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW—By O. W. Wilcox. Philadelphia: Kay & Brothers, South Sixth street.

This work evinces great care and research, and cannot fail to prove a valuable manual to the practical legislator or student of Parliamentary Law. Charles H. Test, Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, Indianapolis, Ind., speaking of the book, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it is the most thorough and complete of anything of the kind which has come under my observation."

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. By J. W. Foster, LL.D. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co.

This work embodies a vast amount of information, and, we believe, is the best of the kind ever published. It is the result of profound study and close observation of natural phenomena. The style is terse and clear and often eloquent, and the graphical descriptions of natural scenery relieve the work of the tedium of statistics and details. The great features of this region are sketched with a bold hand. It is as if a panorama were unrolled before us. Such a book will prove invaluable, not simply to the student of geology, but to that of everyone who would require a just knowledge of the resources of this region which has already become the heart of the republic.

OUR SEANCE AND HIS TRIBUTARIES. By Mrs. Sarah E. Hanaford. Chicago: A. L. Sewell. Pittsburgh: H. Miner.

This volume contains a history of the work of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and its auxiliaries during the war of the rebellion, including a full report of receipts and disbursements by E. W. Blatchford, Treasurer, and an introductory chapter by Hon. Mark Skinner.

THEATRICAL MANAGEMENT. By Sol Smith. New York: Harper Brothers. Pittsburgh: H. Miner.

The writer gives his experience as an actor in the West and South for thirty years, interspersing his narrative with anecdotical sketches. The work has fifteen illustrations and a portrait of the author.

EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE. By James Parton, Horace Greely, Theodore Tilton and others. Hartford, Conn: S. M. Betts & Co. Pittsburgh: J. L. Read.

This work aims to present in its literary department as well as in its engravings an attractive and accurate and life-like pictures. As a literary production, containing the best essays and finest thoughts of many of the finest writers of the day, it must be a source of profit and pleasure to every reader of literature. The engravings are not, like many steel sketches, are no creations of fancy, but trustworthy delineations of the features of those whom they profess to represent.

LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL. By Rev. J. S. Howson M. A. New York: Scribner & Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis.

The purpose of the work is to give a living picture of St. Paul himself, and of the circumstances by which he was surrounded. Mr. Howson has compiled the biography of the Apostle from two sources: first, his own letters, and secondly the narrative in the Acts of the Apostles. The latter after a slight sketch of his early history supplies us with fuller details of his middle-life, and his epistles afford much subsidiary information concerning his missionary labors during the same period. The aim of the author is that this biography may, in a measure, be useful in strengthening the hearts of some against the peculiar forms of unbelief most current at the present day. So faithfully has he represented to us the ill, outward and inward, of St. Paul, that the theory that Christianity had a mythical origin appears absurd to the most skeptical.

FOUND DEAD. By the author of "A Beggar on Horseback." New York: Harper Bros. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

A good novel. It is original; it is lively; it is interesting; its real merits are considerable. The plottings and counter plottings, with the localities in which they occur, and the varying circumstances attending them, make up the general interest. All these parts are bright, interesting and original—the originality chiefly consisting in the undisguised worldliness of the parties concerned, and the skill with which the materials are worked up into an agreeable narrative.

THREE SEASONS IN EUROPEAN VINEYARDS: Treating of Vine Culture, Wine Making, &c. By William J. Flagg. New York: Harper Brothers. Pittsburgh: H. Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

This work we think will be found in some degree interesting to the general reader, if he have curiosity, which Hume defines as "the love of learning." It may prove, too, instructive to the general drinker, inasmuch as it relates to his daily beverage, and their effect on his health and happiness. The chief aim of the author has been to convey information, both practical and theoretical, bearing on the important matter of wine growing in America. Such information has of necessity got interwoven and somewhat entangled throughout the whole texture of the narrative, but the readers will have no difficulty in referring to it, as an index has been added which will help them to search out what they may need to find, under the several heads of "planting," "pruning," "grafting," &c.

ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY. Designed for Academies and Schools. By Elias Loomis, LL.D. New York: Harper Brothers. Pittsburgh: H. Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

The plan of this volume is essentially the same as that of the author's Treatise on Astronomy, with the omission of some of the mathematical portions. That which he has retained requires only a knowledge of a few of the most elementary principles of Algebra, Geography and Plane Trigonometry; and without some mathematical knowledge it is impossible to acquire an adequate idea of the substantial basis upon which the conclusions of astronomy rest. Great care has been taken to render every statement clear and precise.

A HAND BOOK OF MAP DRAWING, adapted especially to the maps in Mitchell's new series of school geographies. By Peter Keam and John A. Mitchell. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co. Pittsburgh: D. W. Proctor, 139 Wood street.

One of the chief advantages of this work appears to be that the grouping of the States and counties has been based upon the climate and productions so that the scholar who has learned what is true of one State or county, he may readily infer what is true in a great many respects of all the other States contained in the group. No doubt the plan may tend in some degree to promote a more general interest in the subject of geography by making it more attractive to the scholar and more satisfactory to the teacher.

THE LOST MANUSCRIPT. A Novel. By Gustav Freytag. Translated by Mrs. Macolim. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co., 56 Liberty street.

Unlike most novels that now appear, it has no mission, the author being neither politician nor reformer, but a "story teller," according to the old pattern; and a capital story he has produced, written in the happiest style, and luminously translated.

## THE FORCE OF PREJUDICE.

### AN ORATION

BEFORE THE

### PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY

OF

### WAYNESBURG COLLEGE, PA.,

By Rev. S. Pollock Linn.

**Delivered Monday Evening, September 13th, 1869.**

*Gentlemen of the Philomathean Society, and respected Audience:*

Progress has many impediments. Motion ever meets with resistance. There is no advance without friction and hindrance. Falsehood is arranged against Truth; Wrong against Right. The Darkness hates the Light. Death is the antagonist of Life. The old hampers and resists the new. The obsolete and obsolescent are not easily displaced by the growing and progressive. Conservatism opposes innovation as persistently as gravitation does propulsion. Ignorance despises enlightenment. Barbarism obstructs civilization. The fossilized and self-complacent ever regard with aversion and distrust the living and aggressive. Utility suspicions and asperses speculation, and by many theory is only accepted as useful in proportion to its reducibility to practice. The coarse and uncultivated disparage the cultured and refined. The superficial turn away in disgust from the penetrating—the stupid, from the solid. The confused and nonsensical fail to appreciate, hence, forever decry the luminous and sensible.

The old man keeps up the struggle with the new man—the old nature with the new nature. The sensuous revolts against the spiritual—the material would dethrone the supernatural. The present and evanescent would obliterate all impress of the future and eternal. A destructive philosophy would materialize spirit and spiritualize matter, but man still clings to his high destiny, and the human heart refuses to believe in a universe without a God—in an existence without a purpose.

Tyranny would crush out liberty. Ecclesiastical authority and tradition would rob us of our private judgment. Despotism would stifle republicanism. Dogma, crusty and intolerant, would arrest every independent thought and silence every independent thinker. Monopoly, soulless and grasping, would encroach upon and absorb every individual right.

The poor must serve the rich, and no man may now dare with impunity to lift his voice against the wretchedness of caste. I must accept your views and narrow myself into the groove that you have made for me, or, at once, be read out of the party, or excommunicated from the church, or expelled from society. If a man now sees something new and desires to tell it, or something wrong and attempts to correct it, he must, at once, be beheaded as offensive and impertinent.

In brief, stirring and progressive as is our modern life, broad and generous as is our modern thought, much as education, and art, and literature and science have done to cut the pinching lustrates of ignorance and superstition and to free the human mind from the shackles that would manacle its strength, splendid as are the products of past toil and the achievements of patient thinking, intolerance and prejudice have not yet disappeared from earth. Bigotry still blocks the car of progress. Honest criticism is still scouted as intrusive and malignant. Legitimate reform is still branded as lawless revolution. The modern Ahasuerus and his scholars are not yet been realized. No one has yet arisen to speak the "solvent word" for all our problems, the sunrise horizon has not yet been reached in human affairs, and the great, tumultuous world, amid conflict and calm, amid tears and laughter, amid songs and shoutings, amid despair and hope, amid life and death, is marching on towards the fulfillment of the destiny which man cannot as yet anticipate, but which, unless all faith is a lie and all promise a fraud, God in his great purposes has ordained for her.

Though the railroad and telegraph have done much to cement and unify the race; though the press has revolutionized the world's thoughts, and brought all men into a closer brotherhood, by forcing upon their consideration the living questions in which all are interested; though the alphabet is conquering and the dawn of a better, brighter day already gilds the heaven of earth's future; though all things are thrilling with activity; though industry and commerce have been stimulated and ennobled; though human life and health been made the basis of labor—to lessen the burden of human toil, and thus to furnish man with time and room for cultivation and improvement, yet there is still wrong and suffering in the world; there is still peril in our progress; there are deficiencies in our education, and defects in our culture; there are imperfections in our government; there is poison in our nectar; there is bitter in our sweet; there is want in our affluence; there is disease in our health; there is tyranny in our liberty; there is infidelity in our religion; there is Popery in our Protestantism; there is Paganism in our Christendom; there is savagery in our civilization. Slavery's vandalism and ironclasm in our literature; there's weakness in our strength; there is effeminacy in our manliness; there is inefficiency in our economy; there is parsimony in our generosity; there is cowardice in our courage; there is corruption among our leaders; there is treachery and defalcation among the masses; there are breakers ahead, where the good ship of State, on which our destiny is ours and our most cherished hopes.

We are losing our piiteness—our simplicity our reverence—our humbleness. Our moral faculties have become perverted—our moral perceptions blunted. Our ordinary standard of right is debased. We have come to think more of conditions than of character. Many of us have developed a disqualifying culture. We are enslaved by creeds; we are governed by majorities; we are enthralled by rings and cliques. Love of ease and luxury is sapping and undermining the manly vigor of the age, and is fast unfitting it for work; we want to enjoy the end without making use of the means; we stretch our principles and sacrifice everything for success. To succeed, no matter how, is to be respected and lionized. We recognize no merit that cannot make its mark; we have no self-denial—we will have just what we want, and we know we know too much, and yet follow blindly those who are as ignorant as ourselves. Old dogmas, still and wrinkled, is held in high esteem among us, and sits entrenched in many of our institutions. Old fogyism and retrogressive still have defenders and advocates. Let a man be hoodwinked and deceived into false and erroneous positions, when the slightest reflection would keep us from such mistakes. If he has stumbled with *heresy* when we should demand the *proof*. It is by rejecting everything at first sight, which does not confirm our former convictions or suit our former tastes or agree with our preconcieved ideas. It is a revolt against the unpalatable and distasteful. It is a deep seated reluctance to part with that to which we have been accustomed—a persistent hesitation to accept as truth that we have been diverted believed—a wicked unwillingness to admit that we can be wrong and others right. It favors or condemns upon the slightest pretext. It recoils or embraces as it is moved by caprice. It is not limited to persons—it has to do with places, and creeds, and parties and systems; hence its influence is extensive and its evils manifold.

See how it affects social life. When we look at society, we find prejudice operating as a powerful motive of action. Men dislike and thwart each other, they herd by themselves as they like and assist each other for no better reason.

Families, who are near neighbors, carefully avoid each other, and live and die apart, or are very intimate when they should be distant. A word, a sight, alienates men and creates between them a desperate, though it may be, silent struggle. Ambition, pride, love of position, erect social barriers, and a selfish spirit would expel all who do not belong to a particular set. Wealth, when it centers in any one, significant silence, arouses suspicion, the absent and the innocent are wronged, and dearest friends are parted forever. A look, a word, a compliment interests in a stranger—we are prejudiced in his favor, we take him by the hand and to our heart, only to learn, alas, too often, that our confidence has been betrayed, and that we have been duped and deceived. We are wounded by neglect, we are won by attention and flattery.

A difference of opinion even on the most trivial subjects divides men like a gulf. A little wealth, some respectability, or perhaps a few superior advantages inherited not earned, so elevates some people in their own estimation that they treat with disdain many who are their superiors, and constantly act as though they had the monopoly of merit. Genius, which is shoddy, petroliana, snobbery, pluferacy, disclosing every antipodal to the aspirations of such people have no brains—no heart, no sense. They are in fact, without science, or science perverted, they can think no deeper than a fact. They are destitute of principle, they are noisy and fierce in their love for the liberty of others, and fierce in their love for humanity, while they themselves. Our modern society is infected with such people, and is, to a great extent, under the control of such people; so much so that our modern society ought to be completely revolutionized and reconstructed, and this is a more important matter than many are apt to think. It is about time that we begin to learn that brains and tolling merit and unflinching honor and modest worth and seamless manhood and womanhood are better than wealthy pretension, or sumptuous living, or empty assuming, or well dressed vanity and heartlessness. "Oh, yes," says one, "this is you that is preaching." Well, be it so, I appreciate itself. People will associate just as affinity prompts them." But, my dear sir, society does not regulate itself aright. It is time that *not congeniality* that attracts men to each other as a class. It may be predicted in this respect, but certainly I am not alone in thinking that the structure of our modern society is built upon a wrong basis; frivolity permeates it; self interest cements it; extravagance and sin are undermining it. Let the corrected. Let us give up our worldliness, let us get rid of our pinchbeck gentility, let us get rid of our social prejudices; let *worth* be respected, whether found in a hovel or a palace, and let us get rid of most of this miserable truckling to money. Wealth in our country must long be, and property is a great source of power, but its influence, too, of those comforts and that intellectual which gives value to study and existence; but, in heaven's name, let us know it for what it is, and not as it is not. Let us learn to pay to it the respect due only to virtue and to talent. Supreme devotion to money-getting is the curse of the public mind, leads men to make men gross and material. Hence the peril to society from the deification of wealth. Let the entire social fabric be remodeled, and let him stand highest, who is best and most honest, and you will find that the world has made a tremendous advance in the right direction.

But the influence of prejudice does not cease here. It has a wider range. It tinges literatures and systems and religions. It affects cities and nationalities and occupations and professions, as well as individuals and families. An Englishman instinctively despises a Jew or an Italian. A Frenchman cannot but laugh at an Irishman. A New Yorker feels like a king in Calcutta or Pekin. Gote Long Branch or Bedford Springs, and how the fashionable Southerners, go to White Sulphur Springs or Saratoga, and see how the Southerners avoid the Northerners.

Nor does prejudice stop here. It enters trade, it pervades the world of invention, it taints science. It is at work among sculptors and portraitists and orators and statesmen and authors and poets. Bitter are the dissensions it creates; lasting are the feuds it engenders. Do you argue here to become an artist, if you have not studied at Rome, you may lay no claim to the highest, style of the art of painting. Do you make pretensions to scholarship, and even if you have graduated at Yale or Harvard or Oxford. If you aspire to be a musician, then you must "finish" in Europe. If you dare to attempt to teach or sing in New York or Boston, you must have studied in Berlin. Germany seems to have an exclusive right to the pen. It writes treatise. It compiles dictionaries. It examines over authors. It stimulates the poets and inspires the essayist. To be a philosopher or metaphysician is to be worshiped, and unreal and forbidden; the family is in danger—parental authority is weakened, and what great men are there in less veneration for the sanctity of an early home than in Germany? There is no doubt that truth and prevents them from seeing what is wrong in their own views. A man has a right to his views of others. Among cabinets and faculties and professors and literary men and statesmen and generals and the world's would-be leaders, it is often so strong that it becomes contentious and quarrelsome—hence, again, th. clash of theories, the conflict of systems, and the endless war of contending opinions.

It is painfully evident, upon the slightest reflection, that there is much that is wrong in our modern education; and unquestionably this is to be attributed more to the stubborn prejudices of instructors who refuse to advance, than to any other cause. A collegiate course now teaches a man how to *net* the gentleman, it does not teach him how to *be* a man. It crams him with words and facts, and rules and disjointed ideas, but does not develop strength in his mental faculties. It does not unfold or perfect his individuality or his manhood. It is too general, it does not qualify a man for the practical, bearing on the demands and activities, and lastly influences of life. The result is the student is often educated out of unison with practical ideas, and out of sympathy with the common sense of the people. He becomes a transcendental or a "liberal education," he is civilized out of his naturalness and robbed of his originality, and after he has received his diploma, the chances are that his mind has become so filled with the conventional, and such a breath so impaired, that the light of his thought is the glimmer of the prolonged gas-meter—the sudden paragasis. Truth is crystalizing and assuming its power. We are lost in the whirl of the great agitation. We are stunned by the noise of conflicting elements. Plunged in the midst of startling events we are bewildered and bewildered by their novelty and rapidity. Men have forgotten to hope—almost forgotten to pray, but it is God who is shaking the world that false institutions may fall. It is God who has control of the changes in progress.

"All things hold their march
As if by ONE GREAT WILL,
Move on—move onward!
Back, to the footfall!
On, on forever!"

And we must turn infidels or believe that God is on His throne and that He directs the storm. He calmly watches the tempest of His designs, and this hour of human despair is God's hour of mighty working.

Let us believe it. Left to ourselves, delivered over to our own weakness and prejudices, we would drift, and theories and systems would be stormy sea of perplexity and trouble, but we believe in a power that is higher than man. He is punishing human pride, and thwarting human prejudices and curbing human passion and subduing human boldness and human unbelief. He is overthrowing systems of iniquity which have defied the storms of ages. He is preparing the way for the "coming" which shall put to shame and confusion all who have loved the darkness rather than the light. He is destroying our reverence and our truthfulness. It is distorting our views and corrupting and ruining all our purposes. It is mainly the result of prejudice, and is fruitful in incalculable evils. To read such things daily, to hear the most unjust and most insulting epithets poured out on all sides, to listen to the vilest and most indecent assaults on the motives and actions of others, cannot but have the most pernicious influence, and in time make us callous to all that degrades and dishonorates it. To hear a politician called a knave and a fool, a Democrats, Republicans to see Protestants assailing Catholics, and Catholics Protestants, to both differing and quarreling among themselves, to see everything religious, and religion, science; to constantly behold the ungriest and most discordant elements ever at work in the world, is a kind of school for this for the young what kind of training is this? Some good may be carried on.

It is time that a stop be put to this. As a nation we cannot much longer. We go on in this way much longer. Prejudice and lying and misrepresentation have not now for the first time, perverted the public mind, and it is time that we get rid of our prejudices. It is time that we learn to look at things as they are and square in the face. It is time that we learn that there is good in others' party and in other's parties besides our own. It is time that we learn to recognize the ability and worth of those who differ from us. It is time to think that we alone are wise and deserving. It is time that we learn that honor is not confined to the worst of men. It is time that we cease to be misrepresented by the false opinions of others. The great want of the times is a spirit of honest candor and charity, of generous forbearance, and that will admit the truth when others present it, and that will adopt and advocate the right even when it is against our own interests. The spirit of the age calls for the utmost sincerity in thought and action. The truth, in almost every direction, is now so overcome with falsehood as to be well nigh buried, and it will only be got out by assaulting and laying low the misrepresentations that throw it out of position and hide it from view. What the world now most needs is honest, fearless, robust, *impartial thought*. This is the cure for prejudice—this is the antidote for prejudgment. We now need statesmen who will be statesmen. We want men who will discard their preconceived notions, and who will seek the truth with all the enthusiasm of sincerity and the fearlessness of right.

Away with all the trickery and cunning and deception! Away with all this clap-trap and counterfeit! Away with the spirit that has no love of truth and reality, more loyalty to factless that is morbid and subjective and self-analyzing, and more faith in the truth of God and humanity. We want more of that spirit that will say, "Come let us reason together." Let us think straight out—see things, not try to evade them.

Facts will be fact for me, and the truth the truth for ever.

Great questions are now pleading for settlement. Questions concerning God, concerning revelation, concerning human depravity and human destiny, concerning Christ and his work, concerning the nature and authority of the Bible, concerning the doctrine of total punishment and future retribution, concerning the salvation, whether it should be liberal or sectarian, concerning marriage and woman's rights; concerning infidelity and secret societies, concerning church discipline and polity; concerning the temperance and social status, concerning marriage and divorce; concerning the formation of our industrial interests and the government and evangelization of our foreign cities; concerning prison discipline and reform; concerning the construction and reconstruction of our federal government and the best means of meeting the financial difficulties that are pressing like an *incubus* upon us as a nation. Questions in law, in medicine, in theology, in political economy, in philosophy, in sociology—all these questions reformatory but vital and fundamental are forcing themselves upon us, and must be met and promptly grappled with and settled aright, or we will be in danger of being again plunged into many of the horrors of barbarism.

We are living in the world's crisis. Everything is moving on with accelerated velocity. Man seems lately to have arisen from the lethargy of ages. He has awaked to an unknown state of intellectual activity. Science and the arts are making rapid strides towards perfection. New discoveries and new powers are being discovered. Soon the electric flash will encircle the globe. Principles and systems of civil and religious liberty, are being settled and sealed in blood. Mind is active, and men are passing from land to land. In every department, thus a brainless, incompetent, surrounded by a ring of cattle, wicked, thieving scoundrels, bent on the destruction of the country. To such a one, our most noted ministers and scribes, would seem to be unworthy of their high calling; our denominational zeal would be directed exclusively by envy and jealousy; and our churches would seem to be the nurseries of strife and intolerance, rather than of peace and piety. Private character is no longer sacred; private rights are constantly invaded. Nothing can now be spoken of as sound, our greatest and purest men are misrepresented and traduced, the very children on the streets are familiar with the lowest billingsgate and the foulest terms of abuse.

There is no doubt that it is the tendency of our prejudices and cursing human passion to make us a people struggling and ruining our best purposes. It is mainly the result of prejudice, and is fruitful in incalculable evils. To read such things daily, to hear the most unjust and most insulting epithets poured out on all sides, to listen to the vilest and most indecent assaults on the motives and actions of others, cannot but have the most pernicious influence, and in time make us callous to all that degrades and dishonorates it. To hear a politician called a knave and a fool, a Democrats, Republicans to see Protestants assailing Catholics, and Catholics Protestants, to both differing and quarreling among themselves, to see everything religious, and religion, science; to constantly behold the ungriest and most discordant elements ever at work in the world, is a kind of school for this for the young what kind of training is this? Some good may be carried on.

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Away with all this trickery and cunning and deception! Away with all this clap-trap and counterfeit! Away with the spirit that has no love of truth and reality, more loyalty to facts—less

The Daily Commercial.

## CITY MATTERS.

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

## AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

**Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners—Officers and Members of the Board—Distinguished Delegates—Missionaries to be Present—Order of Exercises.**

The sixtieth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will commence its sessions in the Third Presbyterian Church (Rev. F. A. Noble), Sixth avenue, this afternoon at three o'clock. The number of members of the Board who have signified their intention to be present is over two hundred, and the number of visitors from abroad, whose names are in the hands of the Committee of Arrangements, is over one hundred. In addition to these the committee have information that a great many more will attend, who have not yet transmitted their names. The meeting promises to be one of the most interesting and useful yet held by the Board, and the proceedings will be read with more than usual interest by the entire Christian community, which, we will here add, will be fully reported in the COMMERCIAL.

The arrangements for the accommodation of visitors have been carefully and promptly attended to, and all who may come from abroad will meet with a cordial welcome and generous hospitality from our citizens.

WHO CONSTITUTE THE BOARD.

The last annual meeting of the Board was held at Norwich, Connecticut, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and will officiate at the present meeting.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT—Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D.

VICE PRESIDENT—Hon. William E. Dodge.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.—Chas. Stoddard, Esq.; Nehemiah Adams, D.D.; Augustus C. Thompson, D.D.; Walter S. Griffith, Esq.; Hon. Alpheus Hardy; Hon. Linus Child, Rev. Albert Barnes, Rufus K. Booth, D.D.; Abner Kingman, Esq.; James M. Gordon, Esq.; Rufus Anderson, D.D., LL.D.; Ezra Farnsworth, Esq.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES—Rev. Selah Treat, George Wood, D.D.; Nathaniel G. Clark, D.D.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Rev. John O. Means.

TREASURER—Langdon S. Ward, Esq.

AUDITORS—Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.; Thomas H. Russell, Esq.

CORPORATE MEMBERS.

MAINE.—Edmund Pendl. D. D., Bangor; George F. Patten, Esq., Bath; George E. Adams, D. D., Brunswick; William W. Thomas, Esq., Portland; Samuel Merrill, Kennebunk; Rev. Lewis Bates, Rev. J. Carruthers, D. D., Portland.

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